

GOVERNOR FROM MAINLAND BEST!

So Says Kinney, the Man Kuhio Left to Represent Him at Washington.

NO ONE IN HAWAII IS FIT

Attorney's Outbreak Does Not Stir Planters, Though They Are Ones Attacked.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Hearing was begun today on the Fairchild Joint Resolution, affecting the disposition of public lands, and some unexpected developments occurred. Considerable spirit was shown and rather warm dialogues spoken. Senator Fairchild, W. A. Kinney, Former Judge Ballou, George McK. McClellan and others, were present. A letter from Delegate Kalaniana'ole was read by Chairman Flood of the committee, protesting against the enactment of the bill into law and asking that it either be put upon the table or be reported adversely.

Possibly the most interesting incident of the hearing was about a proposition from Mr. Kinney regarding the choice of a Governor of Hawaii from the mainland. "The most vital measure that could possibly be passed by congress, for the good of Hawaii," said Mr. Kinney in the course of the hearing, "would be an amendment to the Organic Act permitting the appointment of a Governor of Hawaii from the mainland. This man (the Governor) should be one who could talk point blank to the plantation interests."

"Do you mean to say," inquired Senator Fairchild, "that Hawaii can not furnish a man as Governor who can control this situation?"

"I am sorry to say that Hawaii can not apparently furnish such a man," replied Mr. Kinney.

"Not a Homesteader."

In the course of the hearing Mr. Kinney declared that there were approximately 100,000 Asians on the islands but virtually not a single real American homesteader. For thirty years the plantations had been ruling the islands and these conditions persisted. What he wanted to see was a change that would permit of homesteaders going into the islands. If the planters had been unable to do anything toward homesteading in thirty years, why should they be given any more chance?

"In the past the government has given land for homesteaders," said Mr. Kinney, "where it was impossible for homesteaders to succeed. There has been much talk about 'fake' homesteading, but it is a question whether the 'faking' is by the government or by the homesteaders."

No More Leases.

Mr. Kinney described one of the last leases made, where the price was \$1 an acre and the promise of certain improvements. The results had been so discouraging, Mr. Kinney said, that in the future the present land board, of which he is a member, would not, he believed, ever vote to grant further leases, except from crop to crop. He charged that the territorial legislature is dominated by the planters, particularly the territorial senate.

Senator Fairchild protested against this description of the legislature.

Republicans Here.

Judge Boher, a member of the territories committee, wanted to know of Senator Fairchild and Mr. Kinney what influence the sugar trust and the Spreckels had upon the sugar industry in Hawaii and how the sugar industry there would fare under a reduction of the tariff. Both of the witnesses agreed that a material reduction of the duty on sugar would work to the serious detriment of the sugar plantations in Hawaii and that all except two or three of the plantations might be put out of business, if the tariff were greatly reduced.

When questions were asked about the attitude of Delegate Kalaniana'ole toward the Fairchild Bill, Senator Fairchild declared that when the bill passed the legislature the Delegate favored it but that since then he (the Delegate) had changed his attitude. Then it was that Chairman Flood drew the letter from the Delegate, already mentioned, and stating that the bill ought to be pigeonholed or reported adversely.

Plantation "Breakers."

Representative Hardy, of Texas, asked why it was that a system of credit, such as is prevalent in the South, could not be put into force so that homesteaders could go upon the lands, pledge their crops for the payment of their obligations and eventually get control of the property. Mr. Kinney suggested that Waimea was a place where plenty of land for homesteaders could be had but that no Americans would go there under the present conditions. Mr. Kinney asked Senator Fairchild whether it was not true that he could make or break any man who became a homesteader in the vicinity of the plantation in which he was interested. Senator Fairchild admitted that the conditions in Hawaii were somewhat different than in the South, to which Representative Hardy had referred.

Fire Claims Bill.

The bill to reimburse certain fire insurance companies for losses sustained during the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Honolulu in 1899 and 1900 has passed the senate; also the bill providing for a light station at Kauhola Point, Hawaii, at a cost of \$15,000, and

KUHIO'S "ATTORNEY'S" IDEA OF THE PROPER THING.



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a bill to provide for aids to navigation in Pearl Harbor at a cost of \$80,000. The last two were enacted without debate. The fire claims bill passed after a few questions had been asked and explanations made.

Governor Opposed.

"Mr. Kinney's proposal of a mainland for Governor of Hawaii is a step backward—one in the direction of making Hawaii a 'possession' instead of a full fledged Territory of the United States," said Governor Frear yesterday, in discussing the statements in correspondence of The Advertiser from Washington. "I do not think that the people here, whether planters or others, will agree with Mr. Kinney."

"In the rest of Mr. Kinney's statements, he appears to be coming out in the open with sentiments he has expressed here privately for a long time. I do not recall that I ever heard that he had before declared for a governor from the mainland."

Means All-Malini.

That Kinney's proposition would mean an all-malini administration throughout the Territory, is the view expressed by Secretary Mott-Smith. There is nothing in the Organic Act to prevent mainlanders from being appointed to every position under the Governor except secretary of the Territory, and naturally if the law were changed to allow a mainland governor it would also be changed to allow a mainland secretary, the two offices being interchangeable at times.

"Hawaii would be the finest place of all for sending politicians to take jobs," remarked the secretary. "All the department heads might be mainlanders and probably would be. Every job in the Capitol, from clerkships up, would be open to mainlanders. I think the people of the Territory are almost unanimous in opposition to this proposition of Mr. Kinney's."

Unfair, Says Cooke.

J. P. Cooke expressed no surprise at some of Kinney's views. "I knew of them long ago, and had it out with him in argument," he said. "But as to the governorship proposition, I am surprised. He is certainly wrong there. The people here are practically unanimous against his view."

Mr. Cooke disapproved of Kinney's expressions almost entirely. "As to that land lease," said Mr. Cooke, "I feel that Mr. Kinney scarcely shows good faith. The one dollar lease proposition to which he refers was his own proposal, if I remember rightly. It was handed to the land board by him and adopted on his say so, and now he roasts it and says it is a disappointment, though as a matter of fact it hasn't been tried long enough yet to show whether it is a success or not. That is my recollection of the deal and I do not think it fair of Mr. Kinney to refer to it as he does under these circumstances."

At Mr. Cooke's suggestion, his recollection of the transaction, which was a Kapaia land lease, was verified. "We had some objections to features of the lease," said the Governor, when his attention was called to it. "But the deal went through at the instance of Mr. Kinney and Mr. Carter of the land board."

McCandless Objects.

L. L. McCandless listened to an account of Kinney's speech and made a statement flatly disagreeing with the Democratic legal light. "I think," he said, "that we have

plenty of people here who could 'handle the situation' and who, as governor, would know much more about local conditions and be able to handle them better than any mainlanders."

"It would be like the federal judgeships. Our first federal judge was Estee who got along all right and was well liked, and now we have Judge Dele who is a good man. And then we had Woodruff from the Coast who stayed a very short time and didn't get along at all. He didn't like Frear and there were all kinds of disagreements."

"Hawaii, in my judgment, is capable of taking care of her own affairs. We don't want government by commission in Hawaii and it seems to me that such things as this are not doing any good at all. Why don't they bring their squabbles home and squabble here?"

Mr. McCandless picked up the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post and quoted from an editorial on congressional government of the District of Columbia, as follows:

"The District of Columbia appropriation bill is up in the house. One item appropriates three hundred and sixty dollars for maintenance of the motor-cycles. . . . inspectors use in their duties. This item precipitated an impassioned debate during which a gentleman from Kentucky invites a gentleman from Illinois to accompany him outside, presumably for the purpose of having his head punched!"

"That," continued McCandless, "is a sample of what we would have here in a government by commission. The gentleman from Kentucky would always be inviting the gentleman from Illinois to come outside and have his head punched. Of course, I refer to a government by appointed commission. I see very little difference between elective commission government and a board of supervisors, although some people get them mixed up all the time. As to the homesteading conditions, I know very little of the government's policies. A specific incident of it with which I am acquainted is in the Waianae district where land was withdrawn from cane, cut up and has been growing weeds ever since, doing nobody any good. I don't approve of that policy."

URGES EMPLOYERS' LIABILITIES MEASURES

WASHINGTON, February 20.—President Taft today submitted to congress the report of the employers' liability commission. The report urges the enactment of employers' liability and compensation bills, stating that this would insure protection for the employees and at the same time clear the courts of the present congestion of damage suits.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

CHICAGO, February 20.—The federal grand jury here has indicted two railroads, two theatrical concerns and four individuals for rebating for advertising.

UPWARD EXTENSION.

NEW YORK, February 20.—J. P. Morgan & Co. will build a skyscraper to replace the present building occupied by the firm.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis 1, E. A.

GOVERNOR NOT WORRIED A BIT

Feels He Has No Time to Be Bickering Over Delegate-ship Rumpus.

Governor Frear is working hard and taking no part in the Republican mix-up over delegates to the national convention. He is not even keeping in touch with what is going on, while other party leaders are busy dickering and bargaining over who shall get the delegateships. The Governor declines invitations to discuss the row, but from a close sympathizer with his plans and policies it is learned that he regards his reappointment as a Washington matter, rather than one to be fought out here, now that it has been formally passed up to the President and secretary of the interior.

Not even the suggestion that the men supposed to be his most ardent local supporters were throwing him down, made the Governor show any special interest in the rumpus, which centers around his name. The fact that some of the most prominent of the Frear men are negotiating with Kuhio for some sort of a "compromise" of the party difficulties, indicated to many that the said supposed Frear men were ready to buy Kuhio's support next November at the cost of throwing down Frear, but the Governor does not seem to be worried.

"I have had a very busy day," he said late yesterday afternoon, "and am no better in touch with what is going on politically than I was yesterday. My entire afternoon has been taken up with a conference over the Rapid Transit franchise."

Up to Washington Now.

The probable Frear attitude, as given by a strong Frear partisan, is that as far as the governorship is concerned, the matter of reappointment is now a proposition of sustaining or rejecting charges, and has nothing to do with what local politicians may do or say. In other words, the Washington administration will decide on the actual showing made,—the charges filed, the answer and the rejoinder,—without regard to what may be urged here. Governor Frear is President Taft's representative here, and the President will naturally sustain his appointee unless convinced that he should not do so—the burden of proof is on the Delegate.

"The matter of Frear's reappointment was transferred to Washington, by Kuhio's own action," said the politician who gave this view. "It is an insult to Taft to assume, as did Kuhio's Desha letter, that he is going to decide the question with any regard to whether he gets or does not get Hawaii's six votes in the national convention. Why, then, should Frear take part in a row in the local party over the matter? He does not want to be a delegate to the convention himself and the sending of a Taft Delegation is assured anyhow. If there is anything to be said about whether Frear is to be reappointed or not, Washington is the place to say it, as that is where the charges were filed and answered."

TABU ON UNFAIR FISH AND POI

Ewaliko Getting His Forces in Line—Politicians Leading the New Unions.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILO, February 9.—The Kona districts have become the latest recruiting grounds for Hawaii unionism. A number of union branches were formed there during the last few days, most of them headed by prominent politicians.

At the meeting of the Hilo union, held last evening, it was reported that David K. Baker had become the president of a new union at Napoosoo, numbering eighty members. Another large union had been organized at Hookena, its president being Enoka K. Kaana, a prominent Republican politician. It has sixty-three members. Still another new union was formed at Keauhou, numbering thirty-two members. Supervisor J. N. Koomon, Home Ruler, is the president, while Representative Kawewehi, also Home Ruler, is the secretary. At Pahoa a union, with seventeen members has been formed, with D. K. Kahanamama, a Home Ruler, as president, while at Hoopuloa a union with twenty-seven members has been organized, with David Kaupiko, Republican, as president.

Union Fish Only.

A large number of the union members are fishermen, and it seems that in joining the union cause they are to a great extent actuated by a desire to find a market for their catch. They have written to Leader David Ewaliko, asking him to so arrange it that the union members in Hilo purchase dried fish sent from Kona, and arrangements are now being made to get the supply and the disposal thereof on a definite basis. On the whole the cooperative idea seems to have taken hold of the unionists, and they hope to make it a prominent feature in the cause, so that union members will sell to and buy from each other, thus encouraging various industries.

Union Poi.

Thus arrangements are now being made for the Hilo unionists to buy their poi supply from Keane, on Maui. The matter has even gone so far that the women of Hoopuloa have written to Ewaliko whether he can not organize them as a union, for the purpose of manufacturing hats, mats and curios, for which they wish him to find a market. He has answered that he will take the matter up further when he has found what can be done in the market line.

News was received from union headquarters on Maui that the Kahului strike has finally been settled in an amicable manner, and that all the strikers have been reinstated in their former positions. The Maui unions are planning to have a general convention of all the branches on that island some time during June.

ANCIENT CANNON FOR NEW PARK

Cannons spiked by the French when a frigate of that nation landed here about seventy years ago, and now in the possession of the superintendent of public works, may soon grace Kapiolani Park.

Superintendent Campbell has notified the board of supervisors that the department of public works has some ancient cannon which were at one time mounted in the old Honolulu fort at the foot of Fort street. The big muzzles of these old guns protruded through the coral casemates and pointed threateningly at the sea beyond the harbor. But when the French frigate came off the harbor, sent marines and seamen ashore and demanded the surrender of the fort, the latter capitulated. The Hawaiian flag was hauled down and the French raised. The fort was first commanded by Captain Beckley, a military adviser of Kamehameha the Great.

The superintendent wants to have the guns mounted and placed permanently in Kapiolani Park.

M'CANDLESS MAY STAY IN HONOLULU

Link McCandless and his lieutenants are working day and night to get control of the Democratic convention, and if Link is selected as the standard bearer for his party next November, to oppose Kuhio, the probable Republican candidate, he will not ask to be sent to Chicago as a delegate. If Link is nominated he proposes to stay at home and get in some good work on vote-getting.

An important meeting of the Democrats will be held Friday night to decide whether the party will hold its primaries and convention on the same dates as the Republicans. Chairman Cooper of the Republican territorial central committee expected to issue the call for the Republican convention last week, but has delayed and no announcement will be made until after the Democrats have announced their dates.

GOVERNMENT STEPS IN.

LONDON, February 21.—The government has finally intervened in the great coal strikes, the approach of which has kept the country worried for months and which caused the negotiating of coal contracts by the naval authorities with the United States, forestalling any home shortage. Premier Asquith has written letters to the employing operators and the leaders of the striking miners and the first conference will be held tomorrow.

READY TO LOWER TARIFF ON SUGAR

House Democrats Wish to Make Silk Pay for Loss on Saccharine.

ALSO AFTER PARCELS POST

Same Committee Hits Express Companies With a Tack Hammer.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Semi-official statements from members of the ways and means committee of the house yesterday showed that that body intends to cut sugar tariffs in accordance with the original Democratic program.

"We will make the wearers of the silk stockings" pay for the loss in revenue to the government, declare the committee. Duties on all imported luxuries of dress are to be raised accordingly as the sugar tariff is lowered, with the general aim to maintain the total rate of revenue at the expense of "high living," thus scheduled to go higher yet.

Final conference on these important features of the new Democratic tariff legislation will be held Saturday when a decision is expected to be reached.

Parcels Post Promised.

The committee on ways and means has also come to an agreement on a parcels post bill which will shortly be reported to the house with amendments recommended. The proposed measure places a maximum weight of eleven pounds on parcels to be carried by the posts. The rate recommended by the committee will be twelve cents a pound to domestic points.

CENTRAL VALLEY IS SWEEPED BY STORMS

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana, February 21.—Eight are dead in this city as a result of a tornado which swept over Caddo County yesterday afternoon and which wrought terrible havoc in and around this city. Seven of the dead are negroes, the eighth the baby of a white family. Fifty have been injured, many seriously, in falling houses.

KANSAS CITY, February 21.—A heavy snowstorm is raging in this city. Severe cold is causing great suffering in the poorer quarters of the city.

JOPLIN, Missouri, February 21.—Thirteen inches of snow were measured by the government instruments here yesterday in the course of a general storm.

CLARK'S MISSOURI PLAN SUCCESSFUL

JOPLIN, Missouri, February 21.—Eight of the delegates from this State to the National Democratic Convention may go pledged to support Champ Clark for the nomination to the presidency. Successive balloting yesterday in the State convention brought the same results each time and there is little prospect that the final ballot will change.

When Clark's name was first introduced in the convention, it was the signal for a demonstration by his friends and allies calculated to stampede the delegates for him. The balloting on the resolution to instruct the delegates to the national convention for the present speaker of the house was done amidst continued enthusiasm.

GOT THREE TIMES MORE THAN THOUGHT

POMONA, California, February 21.—The auditing of the books of Book-keeper Earl of the Standard Oil Company who defaulted several weeks ago with what was thought to amount to \$50,000, has been completed. It shows that instead of that amount the books show a default of \$149,000, almost more than three times the amount announced at first.

FAMOUS TUNNEL IS SCENE OF WRECK

NORTH ADAMS, Massachusetts, February 21.—Rescue parties working in the famous Hoosac tunnel to clear the tracks of the wreckage of a bad collision have come across the bodies of four trainmen who were killed in the smash. The tunnel has been blocked for several days, the accident having been a rearend collision.

HERE'S ANOTHER ONE.

HAYTI, February 20.—Revolutionists have killed forty federals on the San Domingan frontier.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN AFRICA.

Mr. Piet A. Uys, of Lelieveld, Orange River Colony, testifies to the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "We have used it several times for our children and ourselves and expect to continue with it as we found it excellent. We can recommend it to anybody in the world." There is nothing better for children. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.